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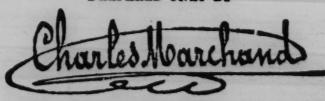
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California Medical Journal.

Vol. XXI.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., APRIL, 1900.

No. 4

From Monera to Man.

M. H. LOGAN, PH. G., M. D., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

Professor of Chemistry, California Medical College.

DURING the age of primeval ocean, when no land appeared above its surface, the water was necessarily hot and the asmosphere was composed of the lighter elements-C, O, H, N, etc. —with their combinations in the form of vapor of water, carbonous and carbonic oxide, ammonia, marsh gas, etc. The heavier elements and their combinations had long since settled down in sedementary layers, or were still dissolved in the water. The atmospheric conditions of intense heat: and humidity caused the formation of many combinations not now possible to form. Conversely, many combinations are now possible and constantly in the process of combination that were then impossible; for example, many crystals and scale salts, ice and many semi-organic scale salts.

Under those conditions that wonder-fully prolific element, carbon—the mere names of whose combinations would alone fill a volume—attached to itself and to hydrogen by the common law of chemism, which is the same under all conditions, and which differs only in appearance under altered condi-

tions. The great inorganic characteristic of carbon is chemism, which is another name for Vitality. Previous to the combinations of the elements of the sea water, carbon had combined with hydrogen, forming CH₂. This being a positive radicle naturally attracted the very abundant and negative oxygen, forming CH₂O. This is an empirical or experimental formula for all carbohydrates, and the basis of all organic cell substance.

During some periods of heat and dryness, nascent carbon, as well as some other elements, will reduce or deoxydize most any oxide, so that CH₂O, or C₂H₄O₂, becomes CH₂ or CH₂-CH₂, hence CH₄, the basis of all vegetable substance. Here organic life in a molecular form has its origin, in common with other simple so-called inorganic combinations, at the very foundation of the earth.

Many now well known and recognized elements were then, under those primeval conditions, probably simple elements; others were atropic modifications of simpler elements. Gold will some day most likely be found

only an altropic modification of silver, iron, or zinc, and zinc of copper, and copper of lead, and lead of carbon, and the now seventy-eight recognized elements be reduced to less than a half dozen; even these may be reduced to force and matter, or carbon and dynamism. Force or energy in its infinite variety of vibrations and their more infinite modifications, in ceaseless contact with carbon (primordial matter), becomes objectified into the infinite variety of substances, including the seventy-eight elements. Force is the positive and carbon the negative end of these two primary conditions of nature.

The principal inherent characteristic property of carbon is activity. So active is it that it will readily form an infinite number of combinations with hydrogen; it fairly bristles with quantivalent bonds. See its graphic formula, -C-. In uniting itself with one of its own bonds, thus, -C-C-, it forms the well known chain system or marsh-gas series of compounds (paraffins). Carbon is a restless element and has scarcely, if ever, been satisfied with its combinations, but must go on forming and reforming forever. Its first and simplest are CH4 and CO2. Its direct combinations with O cease with CO and CO2, but with the monad H it goes on to infinity; no limit can be as much as imagined for its possible combinations.

During that primordial period, when the earth was in process of formation, carbon combined with many of the heavier elements, and settled down in stratified stone, and assisted to form the rocks and soil of to-day. The sea was one universal body of hot, salty water, the air was thick with CO, and heavy with the vapor of water. Under these conditions some combinations occurred that have not occurred since, and may never occur again. C, H and O combined probably thus:

 $CO + H_2O = CH_2O_2$, $CH_1O_2^1 + H_2 = CH_2O + H_2O$, $CO_2 + H_2O = H_2CO_3$, $H_2CO_3 + H_4 = CH_2O + _2H_2O$.

Hydrogen being in a nascent condition makes such a reaction not only possible, but highly probable. CH₂O is a polymeride of protoplasm C_xH_xO_x, which has a variable formulæ. This little carbohydrate speck very much resembles mucous, and is still found thus constituted in all warm seq water, and is known by the various names of eozoon, protoplasm, monera, amæba, etc. It is a mere speck of jelly, and is found largely in the Indian Ocean, China Sea and all other bodies of warm salt water.

"The most ancient of all distinctly preserved petrefactions is the so-called 'Canadian life's dawn' (eozoon Canadense). * * It is found in the Ottowa formation on the St. Lawrence river."

"The first and longest division of the organic history of the earth formed the Primordial Epoch, or the Era of the Tangle Forests It comprises the immense period from the first spontaneous generation, from the origin of the first terrestrial organism, to the end of the Silurian system of deposits Dur-

ing this immeasurable space of time, which in all probability was much longer than all the other four periods taken together, the three most extensive of all the Neptunic systems of strata were deposited, namely, the Laurentian, upon this the Cambrian, and upon that the Silurian system. It is evident that the duration of the Primordial period was probably much longer than the duration of all the subsequent periods down to the present day." Many thousands of millions of years were required to deposit such masses of strata, occupying as it does 70,000 feet.

The outer surface of this gelatinous mass being impinged upon by the varying external conditions, slightly hardens or condenses, thereby forming a thin pellicle, or external covering membrane. Two other inherent characteristics of carbon are absorption and condensation. It now being the centre of this new formed organic nucleus (molecule), draws the other elements towards itself, the centre; hence, the nucleus and nucleolus of the cell. By absorption of new material, very much as an inorganic crystal does, the nucleus grows until its molecular limit is reached. When more than this limit occurs, through heat, moisture and the absorption of pabulum, the nucleus falls apart, by virtue of its own weight, forming two nucleii. This is the first principle of reproduction, and is called division, and is looked upon as the great chasm between organic and inorganic life, but it is no more strange than the development of a new crystal out of a common matrix. Each new nucleus, by virtue of its powers of attraction and condensation draw the softer gelatinous mass around itself, hence separating the original cell into two independent cells; these new ones, under the same proper conditions, follow out the same process, hence developing by a regular arithmetical progression-2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, etc. It may happen that sufficient cause ceases to act, when a double nucleus is reached; hence, a double or multinucleated cell may re-When single cells separate sult. from each other, and each goes its own way, then the being remains in the lowest stage of development, and is known as monera, etc. When multinucleated cells remain in contact, organized bodies result; when these bodies become of sufficient size, they come into contact with various environments. Some cells become more dense on the surface of the globule, for protection of the delicate interior; hence a skin is generated. Food may become scarce, environments oppressive, a change of location is necessary to sustain individuality; hence locomotion, with the development of feelers, feet, fins or wings. Whenever primitive functioning becomes necessary for the preservation of the individual, cells will differentiate for the purpose. In such a manner a particular being is developed, its form is suited to all the necessities of its life and environments. And each cell is impressed not only with its own importance, but with the importance of the whole colony. When an overplus of cells are formed, they may be thrown off as waste, or as nucleii for new beings; as, for example, the medusæ, spenges, corals, etc.

The form and habits of each individual is first developed to suit its environments, and as long as these environments pertain the particular form changes little or none. When this habit of form becomes thoroughly fixed and usual, all offspring living under equal environments remain similar; but when food becomes scarce, which must happen when the progeny is very numerous, then migrations occur, or only the "fittest survive," because they are best able to obtain the requisite nourishment; when migrations do occur, new environments obtain, and the new comers must conform to new conditions, or succumb; hence, new species are formed.

All life began in the sea; this was the proper matrix for all primitive life -the great womb of the earth. Tides and storms made migrations necessary, frequent and easy; competition for the necessaries of life caused the specialization of certain cells into the form of defensive and protective organs, which time and use more or less developed in a great variety of forms; hence, legions developed orders, orders families, families genera, and genera species. by heredity and acquirement the distant offspring developed so different as not to bear any visible resemblance to its ancestral forms.

The keener the competition in life for necessaries and desires, the better must be the preparation for the struggle, and only the fittest survive. This pertains to-day in all forms of life, as it always has and always must prevail.

As in all mechanical science, so in chemistry and organic life (which I am trying to convince you is only pure chemistry and mechanics), everything proceeds in straight lines and curves. The curve is represented by the simple cell developing in all directions and forming a globular shaped organism. Crowding of many cells on all sides presses each into natures most economic shape, the hexagonal (the honey comb). This multiple development forms a hollow, mulberry shaped globule by its own weight; its uppermost surface settles down until it nearly or quite meets the under surface. This is now much like a hollow-walled goblet; hence the name gastrula. Under the progressive condition of incubation, the proliferation of cells progresses rapidly. In the case of the chick, by far the larger portion of the gastrula remains as a reservoir of food material. A rapid differentiation of cells takes place, following its latent hereditary traits. During its early days of incubation, the chick and the buzzard are not distinguishable from the humming bird or ostrich. In mammals gestation takes the place of incubation; otherwise the process is analagous.

The first step in animal life began in the sea; the last step is man erect upon the solid earth. All intermediate steps in this wonderful evolution has taken countless ages to achieve. Man is a microcosmos. Not only may he be composed of all elements of nature, but he has, in each individual case, gone through all the types of animal life that has existed upon the earth during these countless ages in the remarkably short

space of time of nine months. In the simple cell he typifies the monera. Leaving details out, he passes through the polyp, sponge and medusa stages. At two months he swims in his amniotic sea, and can not be distinguished from a fish. Later he deserts the water for an amphibian life; at four weeks the embryo of himself and the tortoise are identical. In the type of a complete land animal his embryo can not be distinguished from that of a dog; this occurs at about five weeks. Later on the embryo of the ourangoutang is identical. At maturity he appears that rounded, perfect "human form divine," when all mehanical lines and angles have become graceful curves and circles. Man, in all his boastful arrogance, is but a community of moneras, but a bundle of specialized cells, all impressed with hereditary and acquired traits—but a senior brother of the worm and bug and beast of burden.

This grand scheme of evolution is every day perfecting human species That we are to-day more intelligent than our ancestors no one denies, and that our posterity in ages to come will be as gods compared to us you can scarcely doubt. Hereditary and acquired habits are becoming stronger every day; the habit of discovery, invention and progression upon all lines has become chronic. The last hundred years has produced the most wonderful advances of any time of the past 7000 years. At the present rate of rapid advance another hundred years will put us a thousand fold further toward the ideal of perfection than

at present. You may think that there is a limit, but just as long as time shall hold out we shall have progress, We can't help it; it has become hered itary and that means a most potent and powerful force, impossible to resist. We are just finding out that we know so little, and that is best possible incentive for the acquirement of knowledge.

I spoke of the curve-line development or globular forms in primary development. This is analogous to our higher or aramatic forms of chemistry -the ring system, the birthplace of those intricate synthetic remedies The lines and angles form the chain system, to which the paraffins belong. Now, the lower forms of animal and vegetable life develop by this method; for example, observe the yeast plant and all low forms of cryptogamic mould. All develop by budding, or cells, end to end, like a chain. Observe, also, how the sponge and coral grow, and many polyps and some microbic growths. The cells contain all of the potencies of its parent, condensed in the nucleus, this being the concentrated essence of the whole being of the parent. The offspring thereby inherits all of the developed or latent hereditary tenden-The plasma—the soft, impressional part of the cell-carries all of the acquired traits of character. Acquired traits, by long usage, may and do become frequently hereditary. So with pathogenic bacteris. Its power is carried through successive generations of cultivated germs.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

Varieties, Pathology and Treatment of Shock,

G. D. RICH, M. D., SONOMA, CAL.

IN announcing the subject of shock, it is quite necessary that we concede for a time proper deference to the old teaching, which has been handed down from time immemorial, and for which we extend our heartiest gratitude.

Various theories of shock have been advanced and advocated by different authors. Some had a hemo-pathological and others a neuro-pathological basis, while a very common view is that shock is a condition of vasomotor paralysis.

The more thoroughly we examine the clinical symptoms of shock the more firm becomes the conviction that their explanation must rest upon the solid foundation of physiological facts. Foremost stands the physiological axiom formulated by Savony: Action involves exhaustion and repose is needed for repair.

Admitting the authenticity of the above mentioned theories, yet the one that appears to be most plausible for intelligent discussion is the neuro-pathological theory. While post mortem examination seldom reveals any change relative to organic lesions, we are then necessarily directed to clinical symptomatology for a basis from which to analyze the various conditions presented under shock.

Shock presents a well defined condition of general vital depression, marked according to the individual susceptibility to the injury received, whether it be psychical or physical. This vast difference in individual susceptibility to shock is the measure of our ability or inability to withstand harmful influence from without. This same difference is found among the lower animals of the same kind, but is more marked in the different species; as, for instance, the cat is proverbially tenacious of life while the hare can not resist even a feeble blow. Man suffers more intensely than the lower animals, the hysterical person more than the stoical, and the finely-tensioned, nervous system more than the coarse and uncultivated. The mental state also exerts a very marked influence upon a given case, as one who is very angry or greatly excited may not be aware of an injury. And the insane are said to bear pain remarkably well.

The primary effects of shock are produced upon and through the sympathetic nervous system; its most marked secondary effects upon the circulatory system. We know that the neurons undergo a change in their structure, and they are unable to perform their function.

Not infrequently, after the acute symptoms disappear, our attention is called to a peculiar state in which the patient describes, as follows: Restlessness, interrupted sleep and a passive mind, and if we examine the patient we will determine a weak pulse, perhaps irregular, respiration about normal or below, and if we examine the urine we will find phosphates in excess. We have an enfeebled nervous system,

resulting from an over stimulation of molecular activity and an accumulation of waste products. Under these circumstances the higher nerve centers fail to dominate normal trophic influences.

Considering that shock is a condition caused by an over-stimulation of the nerves and that the neurons undergo a structural change, each organ must necessarily suffer therefrom and we have to deal with a general vasomotor paresis.

Symptoms: We have a thready and feeble pulse, pinched expression, pale face, cold extremities, shallow, sighing respiration and dilated pupils, forming a picture of impending dissolution only too familiar to us all, and the all-important question is how to bring our patient back to life from the borderland of the grave? The object most sought by the surgeon is to bring around reaction, which is marked by a gradual improvement in all the symptoms—the heart beats stronger, the face returns to its normal color, breathing is deeper and more regular, the surface resumes its usual warmth or is somewhat febrile, and the patient begins to move and turn over, thus showing muscular tone.

Prognosis: Personal equation governs our prognosis. We must try and measure the patient's power of endurance. We know that an individual may sustain a slight injury and succumb within the limits of a short duration, while on the other hand a member may be torn from the body and yet the individual only suffers from shock of the mildest form. However slight the

injury may be, we should guard our prognosis.

Treatment: In the treatment of shock we should avoid the use of those things which are likely to cause or aggravate it. Adhere to the teachings of eclecticism—sustain the vital forces. If an anesthetic is needed use ether, instead of chloroform, it being less liable to aggravate shock. Avoid exposure to cold, arrest hemorrhage, if that is taking place, and then put your patient in the most comfortable position possi-This is done by applying heat externally, wrapping the injured parts in sterile gauze and administering morphia and strychnine hypodermically; if there has been a loss by hemorrhage it is advisable to use subcutaneous injections of large quantities of normal salt solution (say 6 per cent). If the patient is in a profound depressed condition and reaction appears to be delayed, stimulants, such as brandy and whisky, given per mouth, per rectum or hypodermically, should be resorted to. The latter methods are preferable, owing to the fact that the stomach is not so liable to absorb the stimulants during the depressed state. Strychnia, given hypodermically and in full doses, is a remedy that can always be relied on, and nitroglycerin, atropia and digitalis, given in the same way, are many times very helpful.

For the passive circulatory condition, sp. belladonna is a capital remedy. The indications for its use are familiar to eclectics—dilated pupils, feeble and thready pulse, pallor condition of the skin, etc.

When the patient's mental condition

returns to a normal state, encouraging words are always in order, and should never be omitted. It is a paramount

duty to keep our patients in good spirits, and especially those suffering from shock.

Asch's Operation for Deviated Septum Simplified.

H. W. HUNSAKER, M. D., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Professor of Orthopedic and Clinical Surgery, California Medical College.

DR. MORRIS J. ASCH of New York has given a great deal of attention to the correction of deformities of the septum, and has devised special instruments for dividing the septum at the point of deviation, and a hard rubber splint, which is funnel-shaped and perforated, for retaining the septum in its proper place after operation.

The doctor's instruments and splints are fairly satisfactory, but his technique may be improved upon. I believe that the two greatest obstacles with which the rhinologist has to contend in nasal surgery is pain and hemorrhage.

Dr. Asch performs the above mentioned operation with the patient under ether anesthesia, and the head over the edge of the table so that the blood may flow into the naso-pharynx, Right here is the objectionable part of Dr. Asch's operation-blood. Nasal operations, like all operations, are done best when the operator has an unobstructed view of everything that he does, and when there is a large amount of hemorrhage in the nose the operator can see very little more than blood therein; and the blood which fills and remains in the sinuses opening into the nasal cavity often cause disagreeable after effects. Again, the operator becomes skilled by constant manipulation of certain parts and can

almost operate upon them in the dark, but when you turn those parts upside down the operator is like a mariner at sea without a compass. tl

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I do the Asch operation, as far as the operation is concerned, about the same as it is described in the "American Text Book of Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat," but use cocaine for anesthesia and a solution of the ext. of supra-renal capsule to control the hemorrhage, and it is done practically without pain or hemorrhage.

The Asch splint is not altogether satisfactory, as I have seen cases where the splint had pushed the mucous membrane posterior to the vertical incision, back so that the cut edges never came in apposition. To overcome this difficulty I had some splints made of silver, which are in two sections, and can be introduced separately and afterwards separated and kept apart to any extent desired by a self-retaining wire frame.

Supra-renal capsule ext. occupies a place next to cocaine in nasal surgery, as it furnishes a clean, bloodless field for cutting, sawing. etc., and an unobstructed view of the field of operation.

It is more often a dalliance with Venus than an encounter with Mars that leads to a man's acquaintance with Mercury.



LITHEMIC CYSTISIS AND ITS TREATMENT.

Lithemic Cystitis and Its Treatment.

G. WIGHT, M. D., BETHEL, CONN.

NE of the most interesting monographs published in recent times is that of Haig on the uric acid diathesis, in which he advances most ingenious theories as to the causation of disease by the uric acid toxin. Notwithstanding the fact, however, that he devotes such an unusual amount of space to this one topic, and includes within the uric acid category nearly every malady that flesh is heir to, yet he says little or nothing on the bearing of uric acid excess on the genito-urinary organs. In truth, there is very little literature on this point to be found anywhere, though the importance of the subject will be admitted by all.

After long and tedious examination of various authors, we find that Gouley, in his treatise on "Diseases of the Urinary Organs," page 106, alludes to the fact that some of the most distressing cases of cystitis are caused by uric acid excess. Prof. Keyes, too, in his admirable work (Genito-Urinary Diseases with Syphilis," p.322), says: "There are no inflammatory conditions, chronic or acute, of any portion of the urinary passages which are not aggravated by over acid urine, while some of them are caused in the first place by it"

Having witnessed so often the tendency of the urates and uric acid crystals to become precipitated on the bottom and sides of a vessel into which urine has been voided, especially if the vessel stand a few moments in a cool room, we can scarcely avoid the conclusion that there are many causes,

mechanical and otherwise, that, under certain favorable conditions, would produce a similar deposit in the bladder itself. We know that the urate salts are precipitated from the blood whenever the latter for any reason is made less alkaline than usual, and we know that such a state of affairs never occurs more certainly than when there is an abrupt cooling of the entire surface of the body, and the acid excretion from the skin is thereby checked, as when leaving a hot room or theatre and entering at once into the chill night air outside—which, by the way, is already recognized as a frequent cause of cysticis, as well as inflammation of other mucous membranes. May not, therefore, this sudden deposition of the uric acid salts in the mucous membranes and various connective tissues of the body, serve to explain the modus operandi of "catching cold?" If so, we can readily understand why hot alkaline drinks are so beneficial in such cases and often abort the "cold."

Many lithemic subjects—especially middle-aged business men, overfed, and thin, anemic women, overworked —pass urine which is habitually strongly acid, high colored and of high specific gravity, depositing uric acid or mixed urates on cooling. In such cases any reduction of the alkalinity of the body secretions causes molecular storing of the uric acid salts on the floor of of the bladder and elsewhere, with its train of attendant evils, for, that uric acid is a chemical irrritant and will

eventually set up congestion and inflammation of surrounding tissues, is abundantly evidenced by the results which follow the deposition of its salts on the fibrous tissues of joints—as in gout or rheumatism. It is to these cases therefore, and they are very common, that the term "lithemic cystitis" is meant to apply.

Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bladder having once become firmly established, the constant presence of pus there decomposes the urea of the urine, liberating the volatile carbonate of ammonium, thus rendering the urine alkaline and ammoniacal, with the characteristic fleshy or organic smell and dark-brownish sediment. This alkaline fermentation, of course, causes intense pain, the bladder becoming distended with the liberated gas in the same manner as do the stomach and intestines in case of fermentation of the undigested contents of either of these organs. While it is true, therefore, that in chronic cystitis the urine voided is distinctly alkaline, yet at the moment of its entrance into the bladder from the ureters it is as strongly acid as ever, and is constantly bringing down lime and urate salts to serve as irritant foreign bodies to the inflamed area.

In these lithemic cases there exists in combination with the genito-urinary trouble a general disturbance of the gastro-intestinal tract, the patients complaining of indigestion and constipation, and usually having flabby, heavily-coated tongues and foul breath. It is evident that such a condition is unfavorable to the cystitis, for with

constipation present the liquids which should pass off with the feces are retained, and the acid contents of the bladder are proportionably increased. Saline laxatives, therefore, are plainly indicated to reduce the amount of the bladder's work.

Hitherto our treatment of these cases has been mainly empirical. We have treated the symptoms. We have relieved We have applied to the affected surface various medicaments to abort or reduce the inflammation; but we have never removed the toxin itself, that which caused and will keep up the inflammation indefinitely. It is manifestly our duty, when confronted with a case of chronic cystitis, the symptoms, and history of which point toward lithemia, to prescribe at once an effective uric acid solvent. For this purpose the laxative salt of lithia, thialion. is now being recognized as one of the most efficient therapeutic agents at our command. Its great advantage in this class of cases is attributed partly to its antilithic effect and partly to its stimulating action on the liver, producing outward osmosis and free bilious discharges from the bowels. In the case given below the effect of the remedy was so immediate and gratifying, that it is cited here as a point in favor of the uric acid theory of causation and treatment of the disease under consideration.

Mrs. B., æt. 40, married, with two children, was a sufferer for many years with chronic cystitis. She had become broken down and very thin, evidencing an abnormal condition that required instant relief. Her principal complaint

were backache, sacral pain radiating upward and backward from the perineum, and a desire to strain after the act of micturition as though the bladder was not fully emptied. Indeed, the tenesmus was at times so great as to leave her quite exhausted for a number of minutes. She urinated frequently during the day, and was obliged to get up often during the night, the resultant loss of sleep inducing finally a state of extreme nervousness. Jolting or riding, too, caused severe pain over the region of the bladder, and she was obliged to confine herself largely to the house.

The treatment consisted of teaspoonful doses of thialion administered in half a glassful of hot water three times daily before meals. This was kept up pretty regularly during the entire treatment, the patient being instructed of course to diminish the dose if the bowels became too loose, or the litmus

paper indicated a urine too strongly alkaline. She was advised to drink much milk and to partake but sparingly of nitrogenous foods.

The result of this simple method of treatment was all that could be desired. After taking four ounces of the remedy the improvement was most marked in every respect. She was rarely obliged to get up at night, the backache disappeared, and the constant desire to urinate became a thing of the past. She could ride slowly, too, in a carriage without experiencing any distress. In this manner she continued to improve for another fortnight, or until she had taken the second bottle, at which time, notwithstanding she had been ill for many years, her general and local condition had reached such a favorable stage as to require no further treatment.—Reprinted from the North Carolina Medical Journal, Charlotte, N. C., November 20, 1899.

Diabetes Mellitus.

O. S. LAWS, A. B., M. D., LOS AGELES, CAL.

[In reply to a request, made through the March JOURNAL by A. E. Colerick, M. D., of Pacific Grove, Cal.]

HAVE been studying this malady through the kidneys. for more than thirty years, and yet it is shrouded in mystery. I have read everything said about it that came in my way, and yet its cause is a mystery and its treatment a failure. I have some opinions, and will offer them.

The glandular system becomes deranged. Those in the surface of the body fail to do their duty, and thus a greatly increased quantity of fluid is forced into the blood vessels and

The liver has already been worried and torn by a course of calomel or some other form of mercury, so common and in all sorts of combinations. So the liver has a perverted function, and the result is a decrease in bile and an increase in sugar or glucose.

I have said this much in the way of theory, in order to emphasize the leading idea when we come to treatment. I have treated but few cases, all of which

were second hand, and none recovered. The last was a young man about sixteen years of age, and he was in a sad plight. He had been treated without benefit for several months. He lived out of the city, but was yet able to come in. He presented all the usual symptoms of the disease under consideration. The following prescription I had seen highly recommended, and I prescribed it:

R Spec. Apocynum......3j
Spec. Sanguinaria.....3ss
Simple Syrup......3jv

A teaspoonful of the mixture to be taken three times a day one hour before meals. Also I ordered the diaphoretic powder three times a day in doses of five grains. Within two weeks there was quite a decrease in the quantity of urine but about the same appar-

ent quantity of glucose. Before I saw him again he got into the charmed circle of a street fakir, to whom he gave seven dollars for a lot of stuff that soon fermented and sent the corks to the ceiling. He was ashamed to come to me again, and rapidly went down and died.

With our advanced knowledge at this date, I think such a case could be cured if kept from the wiles of the fakir.

Restore the sweat glands to healthy action and you will win your case. As they are controlled by the sensory nerves we would have to turn our attention largely to them. Hence I suggest electricity, both static and Faradic, iris, asclepias, ptelia, pilocarpine, electro-thermal baths and massage.

[Other replies will follow.]

The Mind in the Treatment of Disease.

Q. A. R. HOLTON, M. D., RAMONA, CAL.

PAPER II.

THE doctor's presence in the sick room and in his office should inspire hope and confidence. The doctor who looks wise and solemnly shakes his head when he discovers grave symptoms in his patient and otherwise endeavors to impress his patient and the attendants with the gravity of the case and his own colossal greatness, is an ass, and out of fashion, and should be off the earth The person who is sick enough to send for a medical attendant is in an anxious state of mind as to his condition, often filled with fear and alarm; a state of mind which has a depressing effect on all the vital processes, and is a feeder of the disease, whatever that may be. The medical attendant who adds fuel to this consuming flame of fear, by assuming an air of solemn gravity, is doing his patient more harm by his presence than good with his physic. He has missed his calling, and should be in the undertaking business. Neither should he be flippant or frivolous in his manner, or put on what Robert Burdette calls a "baked smile," although that is better than no smile at all. He should be dignified, polite, cheerful. Above all he should be full of courage, hope, confidence and buoyancy, and should be

able to so conduct himself before his patient as to leave him in the same state of mind. If he is not so constituted that he can do this, at least to some extent, he is not qualified for the great calling he has chosen, no matter how much time and labor he may have devoted to the technique of the profession.

Consultations, as generally conducted, have a very depressing effect, and are very often followed by a funeral; and the more consultants the surer the funeral. Did you ever know a patient to be much better immediately after a consultation of three or four doctors? What more harrassing, fear-inspiring, alarm-creating, heart-depressing, nervedistracting process could you devise for a poor, weak, sick, exhausted mortal than to have three, four or half a dozen wise looking doctors come, singly or in a group, into his room, and each one in turn gravely look at his tongue, count his pulse, take his temperature, thump his chest, listen to his heart, feel of his abdomen, his bladder and liver, and ask about all his pains and aches, and have him recall and recount all the ailments and affections that ever beset him in the years that are past and what diseases his parents and ancestors died of, and a thousand and one other gruesome and suggestive questions that only a doctor can think of? By the time they are all done with him the poor, discouraged patient wonders if he has a healthy organ or part in him, and is ready to believe that he is the victim of all the ancestral diseases combined, and is thoroughly convinced that there is no help for him. Indeed, he feels a longing desire to have done with the unequal contest and flee to the land of rest, where he has heard there is no sickness nor pain. If the patient has a womb and ovaries these must be looked into, and this fertile field of fear and foreboding stirred into activity.

Buoyancy and hope have given place to doubt and dread. The patient is tired and restless. The mind is not at repose. Sleep, appetite and digestion, all so necessary to vital force, have been injured, rather than benefited. In fact, the chief benefit of the whole ordeal is to the doctors: there is the fat fee for each, and the local paper announces that Drs. Blank were called in consultation in the case of Mr. Dolores—and thus a bit of free advertising is added to their benefits. attending physician has the unctuous consciousness of having done all he could for his dying patient—and shifted part of the responsibility on somebody else.

Consultations are sometimes necessary and advantageous, but they should be conducted entirely for the benefit of the patient rather than of the doctor, and in a manner to avoid evil results. Let the consulting physician be sent in as a substitute for the regular attendant, thus avoiding arousing fear and alarm in the mind of the patient. Then let them meet at the office or elsewhere and compare notes and consult as to treatment. While we guard our patients from the ill effects of visits by friends and neighbors, let us be sure that our own visits and conduct are a benefit and not a detriment to the sick.

Our patients should be made to feel that their disease is not as dangerous as they had feared; that their physical powers are not exhausted, but that they are able to rise superior to the disease and throw it off. How contemptible is the trick some physicians practice of magnifying every insignificant ailment in order to glorify themselves in the estimation of their ratient and his friends. The patient is told "it is fortunate you called me just when you did; you are in the first stages of typhoid fever, or pneumonia, or diphtheria, and I hope to be able to break it up at once and save you a long and dangerous illness," etc., when the fact was there was no danger whatever of serious illness. It is the trick of the quack and the mountebank, but is often played by the "highly respected."

The physician should be able not only to inspire hope, confidence and courage in his patients through the common channels of mental activity, but he should be able to touch the subtle depths of the psychic fountain and control the source of pain and modify morbid processes to an extent never dreamed of by many of our teachers of therapeutics. To what extent he can do this, and why in some cases success is easy and in others failure is complete, are questions to be worked out by future study and experience. So far as my experience and observation go passivity of the patient's body and mind is the condition and Suggestion by the attendant is the means by which the psychic forces are to be marshalled against pain and disease. Indeed, I celieve these to be the secret of all

faith cures, Christian science and magnetic healing, etc. To illustrate, I will cite a few cases:

A young lady came into my office suffering with a severe pain in a tooth and jaw, caused by a futile attempt to extract the tooth. I had her seated in a chair, and packed the cavity of the tooth with cotton saturated with chloroform, and assured her it would soon ease the pain, but it did not. Then I applied crecsote and waited awhile, still assuring her the pain would soon stop. But still she writhed and cried with pain. Other applications were made without relief. Then I told her I would try the virtue of my hand to give relief. She was tilted back in a reclining position, told to stretch out her limbs and relax all her muscles. I placed my hand over the seat of pain and talked to her in this manner:

"Now, get yourself in an easy position, relax all your muscles from head to foot, let your limbs lay heavy and limp, and close your eyes just like you were going to sleep. Now you are relaxed all over and you feel easy and comfortable, and the pain is leaving your tooth; just lay still and quiet and easy. The pain is all gone—all gone; no more pain—perfectly easy."

Then I asked her if her tooth hurt.

"No," she said; "not a bit; the pain is all gone." And she and her sister looked at each other in astonishment. Her sister said:

"I wish I could relieve pain that way."

"I suppose you could," I said, "with a little instruction and practice; 1t's an easy thing to do."

Here I had given complete relief in

two or three minutes where I had failed with other means for half an hour. I have many times relieved toothache, neuralgia and headache, and, in fact, almost any kind of pain in this way, and the relief is as permanent as it is from the use of narcotics. It is not necessary in most cases to carry passivity and suggestion to the point of hypnosis in order to control pain.

On my way home from a long trip into the country, I was called to a man who had received a charge from a shotgun in his side. He and the gun fell together from a wagon. The muzzle of the gun was almost against his body, and the shot had entered about four inches to the right side of the spinal column and had plowed a channel through the skin and muscles from the point of entry to the bones of the spine, where most of the shot had lodged, without having entered the abdominal cavity. He was nervous and sensitive, flinching and complaining as I cleaned out the wound and searched for the shot. I had no chloroform with me, and how to sew up that ghastly furrow was the question. Having all things ready to begin, I placed my hand over the man's eyes and told him to relax all muscles, breath slowly, easily and quietly, and I would put him in a condition where he would feel no pain. For a few minutes I continued to talk to him, suggesting no pain but ease and comfort and a sleepy feeling; that when I sewed up the wound he would feel it, but it would not hurt—there would be These suggestions were reno pain. peated emphatically several times. I proceeded to work, first pressing the

needle gently and steadily against the skin. I said;

"Now, that doesn't hurt, does it?"

"No," he said.

"Well, then, I'll go right along, and you see it doesn't hurt, and it won't hurt at all."

And so I kept suggesting to him all the time I was taking several deep stitches and drawing the widely-parted integument together, and he never flinched or complained, and when I was done he said it had not hurt.

I was treating a small, thin, nervous woman, mother of three children and aged about thirty-five. She was having her first menstrual flow since the birth of the last child. She had a high fever, vomited everything she swallowed and much that she didn't swallow, had constant severe headache, restless and sleepless nights, a scanty flow of menses, a pulse of 110 to 130, a temperature of 100 to 103, severe and protracted nervous chills and no appetite; altogether she was a very sick little woman. I had treated her several days, meeting the conditions with specific medicines as best I could, and there had been improvement all along the line, till I thought she was nearly ready to dismiss me, when I was called in haste-she had another chill and all her troubles had returned. I was impressed with the muscular tension; she didn't seem to lay limp and relaxed, but her head was almost held off the pillow by muscular tension, and her arms and whole body were in the same condition. She was suffering with a severe pain in the back of her head, extending down on each side of the neck. I placed one of my hands under each side of her neck, told her to assume an easy position and relax the muscles all over, to lay perfectly limp and heavy, to breathe slowly, full and easy, to close her eyes, to relax her mind and cease as much as possible to think of anything. This complete relaxation of body and mind was insisted on for some minutes, and then suggestions of sleep were repeated and also that the pain was gone. In a little while she was asleep, slightly hypnotized. She was told to take a good sleep and when she waked she would feel refreshed, that the pain in her head and neck would all be gone, that she would have no more vomiting and could eat supper and sleep well through the night, and that the menstrual flow would be freer and painless. After letting her sleep half an hour, she was told to wake up. She was free from all pain, felt comfortable, ate a bowl of

soup, slept well that night about five hours, had a slight nervous chill but no other return of troublesome symptoms, and made a rapid recovery with very little medicine.

I never relieved a patient in like condition so promptly and so satisfactorily with medicines alone. And yet there are a multitude of conditions in which the psychic powers seem out of place and quite unavailing. No doubt the dread of being known as a hypnotist deters many physicians from using suggestion as a means of relief of pain and an ally in therepeutics, as it has the writer many times. The uncanny flavor that hypnotism has in the popular mind makes us fear to use it often, when we might get great benefit for our patients. But it is to be hoped that the many false ideas about it may be cleared away and its true merits and limits learned by both the physician and the public.

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Chronic Dyspepsia Successfully Treated with H2O2.

GEO. A. GILBERT, M. D., DANBURY, CONN.

THE case herewith subjoined is one of interest on account of its typical character, its long standing, and its speedy recovery on the adoption of a rational treatment:

Peter H., æt. 40, Hungarian, farm laborer, applied for treatment at my office on July 1, 1899. He was a strapping fellow, mostly skin and bones, of about 170 pounds weight, and would not have been thought ill except for the prominent dark rings under his eyes, his injected conjunctiva, and a drawn, hunted expression on his coun-

tenance, indicative of past trouble or imminent danger. The history he gave was somewhat as follows:

Six years previously, on his voyage to this country, he suffered from an attack of acute gastritis, attended with retchings of the most violent character. Soon after landing he recovered sufficiently to attend to his work; but he says he has "never been the same man since." In all this long period he has not eaten "a good square meal," nor enjoyed what he has eaten, the burning pain in the epigastrium, after

meals, becoming so great occasionally that for fear of its repetition he has gone without food for two or three days at a time. Belching of immense quantities of gas, too, is common, thus evidencing the presence of undigested food with its resultant fermentation. The patient states that, in order to get relief, he has spent all of his wages upon various doctors, specialists, quacks, nostrums, etc., and swears that he is worse to-day than on the day he first landed in this country.

On examination it was found that he was slightly feverish, pulse rapid, tongue flabby and heavily coated, while the teeth and the entire cavity of the mouth were covered with a foul-smelling sticky mucus. That the stomach received in the process of starch digestion, little or no assistance from the salivary glands of the mouth was plainly apparent. In deciding on the mode of treatment, it was obvious that lack of the usual amount of gastric secretion must be met by restoring the physiological conditions upon which the secretion depends. In other words, in order to relieve the inflammatory conditions of the gastric mucous membrane and restore the function of the pep ic glands, antiseptics were required. The patient was, therefore, furnished with a flask of Ozodonized water, made of one part of Hydrozone to four parts of water, and directed to wash out his mouth every night and morning, thoroughly cleansing the tongue, teeth and gums of the unhealthy mucus and any pathogenic germs it might contain. To destroy the microbic elements of fermentation in the stomach and dissolve the tenacious mucus there, a mixture of one ounce of Hydrozone with two quarts of sterilized water was made, and half a tumblerful directed to be taken half an hour before meals. Having thus procured a clean surface in the stomach, the patient was advised to take immediately after meals, a drachm of Glycozone, diluted in a wineglassful of water, for the purpose of enhancing cellular action and stimulating healthy granulations. Of course, he was ordered to select his food with care and eat regularly.

The result of this simple procedure was magical. Although for the first two or three days there was some discomfort after eating, this soon disappeared, and at the end of a fortnight the patient reported that for the first time in six years he was enabled to eat his meals without dread of subsequent distress and eructations of gas. the opinion of the writer the fermentation was thus quickly subdued by the active oxidation resulting from the liberation of nascent oxygen.) The treatment was continued in this manner for another month and then gradually abandoned. On September 1st the patient came to the office, expressed his eternal gratefulness, said that he weighed 185 pounds and believed himself to be completely cured.—New England Medical Monthly, December, 1899.

"Medical science has made such progress," said the doctor, when speaking of his profession, "that it is impossible for any one to be buried alive now." He wondered why everybody laughed.

The National.

The National Eclectic Medical Association will meet at Atlantic City, New Jersey, next June 19th to 21st, and it is hoped that this will be the most successful meeting yet held.

Special railroad rates may be had by communicating with Dr. M. H. Logan. First Vice President of the Association.

The following is the list of section officers and committees for the meeting next June, as appointed by President Boskowitz:

SECTIONS,

Materia Medica—Drs. Finley Ellingwood, Chicago, Chairman; S. M. Sherman, Columbus, O., Vice Chairman; W. P. Best, Dublin, Ind., Secretary.

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CORDIAL

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This preparation contains all the active medicinal constituents of Passiflora Incarnata in concentrated form, and is the result of an extended investigation in our Laboratory. It is the most eligible form for exhibiting the valuable properties of the drug, since from it we have succeeded in eliminating the inert principles unvariably present in ordinary preparations of the market.

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Spasm in Children. Nervousness and insomnia.

Dr. McAdow reports: I have prescribed the Cordial Pas-carnata in several cases of threatened spasm in small children. In my hands it has proven a splendid remedy. In a case of nervousness and insomnia in an old lady, a few doses acted like a charm.

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Dr. C. P. Hockett writes: Cordial Pas-carnata proved a boon to me in a case of uraemic convulsions.

Insomnia from physical exhaustion.

Dr. Samuel C. Smith states: Your advertisement in the Medical Mirror for November, page 26, and referring to Cordial Pas-narnata excites in me wonder that a preparation of this wide-spread usefulness has not been indroduced to the medical profession before this. The therapeutic properties of the drug have been known to me for several years. It is first, a nerve sedative; second, a nerve tonic; a classification which, though strange, is nevertheless true. It is undoubtedly a hypnotic and acts as such in insomnia arising from physical exhaustion.

Teething children.

Dr. G. Spiegel writes: Your agent visited my office and, among other preparations, recommended to me your Cordial Pas-carnata. A patient was announced. A baby was brought in crying from restlessness and from teething. Here, I thought to myself, was an opportunity to try the Cordial Pas-carnata. I asked your agent for a sample, admir. istered it on the spot with almost immediate beneficial results.

Sleeplessness of heart disease.

Dr. H. Neal writes: A few days ago your agent kindly left me a sample of Cordial Pas-carnata. I have used this in a case of sleeplessness of heart disease in which other remedies produced no effect. The cordial Pas-carnata brought such happy results that I shall continue to use it wherever indicated.

Insomnia of nervous temperaments.

The following personal letter, the original of which is on file in our office, i valuable testimony: "I am in receipt of your favor of the 6th, also the box of Cordial Pas-carnata recently ordered, for the prompt shipment of which you will kindly accept my most sincere thanks. Your Cordial Pas-carnata has become a houshold necessity with both my wife and myself. We are both of a nervous temperament and troubled with _nsomnia, and up to date I have been unable to find anything that will equal the Cordial Pascarnata in the treatment of the above trouble."

Nervous irritation in women and children.

Dr. Jas. R. Dickens writes: "Your agent left with me a sample of your Cordial Pascarnata, a preparation entirely new to our physicians. Its use thus far has not been extended, but as a remedy for allaying nervous irritation, especially in women as well as for teething children, I find the Cordial meets a want in my practice which I have long desired to fill.

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"NORMAL TINCTURES" MERRELL

OSITIVE THERAPEUTIC RESULTS, following correct dosage, can only be obtained by the use of fluid medicines, in which the standard of strength

IS UNIFORM

with each separate and distinct drug and where the quality of mater, ial is beyond question.

Normal Tinctures—a line of preparations introduced by this company—are so called because we take as a unit of strength the drugthe chemical or the proximate principle of quality or purity ascertained by careful tests and analysis.

To these advantages we add the skill which comes from more than a half century of experience, aided by facilities which are enjoyed only by those manufacturers whose position before the Profession, on account of the high character of their products, warrants them in maintaining the highest standard of excellence,

Normal Tinctures are Alcoholic Solutions of active principles, Green, fresh or recently dried drugs of our Vegetable Materia Medica are used wherever the process of drying injures the medicinal properties. The uncertainty which attends the use of so many Fluid Extracts is avoided in the use of Normal Tinctures. The medicines are pleasant, the patient is pleased and professional success is assured by their use.

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A Review and Digest MEDICINE and SURGERY.

Specific Medication.

From an article on "Specific Medication" by Dr. H. W. Felter, in the Chicago Medical Times, we quote the following:

"The specific medicationist calls to his aid chemistry. He recognizes the chemical specific. When we give a remedy for its chemical or catalytic action, we are pursuing straight specific medication as when we give potassium sulphide baths to remove excess of lead or silver from the system, or when we administer iodide of potassium for its catalytic action in removing lead from the system in chronic lead poisoning. When we antidote mercurials with albumen, arsenic with freshly prepared ferric hydroxide, oxalic acid with chalk, silver nitrate with sodium chloride, acids with alkaline solutions, and alkalies with acids, we are just as truly bringing into our service specific medicine as when using it for other purposes.

"Perversion of the fluids of the body are specifically corrected; when alkaline by acids, when acid by alkalines; pyemia and septicemia get chlorate of potassium when indicated by cadaveric odor, and who will ask for anything more specific, more direct than this agent in offensive lochia? Hydrogen peroxide is used specifically when brought into use as a pus destroying agent. One may not think or admit he is practicing specific medication with

these agents, but he is just as truly supporting our claims, and in a practical manner, as if he were one of us.

"Specific medication requires close and careful study, and it is a study that well repays the effort. It requires repeated experimentation and the most discriminating observation. The business of the specific medicationist is to find the specific indication, then to treat his case accordingly. We would define a specific indication for a remedy as that phase of a diseased condition which has repeatedly presented, and has been repeatedly benefitted or cured by that remedy alone, said condition not having yielded to, but having been either unaffected or been aggravated by some other drug.

"The study of specific diagnosis is most largely a study of observation and comparison, as regards disease expression and symptoms."

The Secretary of War, in his recent report, says "the significance of the annual death rate from disease in the Philippines (17.20 per 1000) may be better appreciated by comparison with the rate in some of our well known American cities. The death rate in Washington is 20.74, in Boston 20.09, in San Francisco 19.41, in New York 19.28, and in Baltimore 19.10." This comparison, of course, is unintentionally misleading, as our army in the Philippines are in the prime of life, all of them picked men, while the death rate in the cities mentioned includes the entire population, infants and old people, among whom the fatality of disease is much the greatest. There would then be a different tale to relate if the death rate of the entire Philippine population were given.

The latest cure for consumption is the venom of a copperhead snake. A Mrs. Johnston, of Morganstown, W. Va., who was far gone with phthisis, was bitten by one of these snakes, and not only recovered from the bite, but also from the consumption. Being too weak to walk, she was crawling toward the milk house, and when about to enter it, was struck full in the face by the serpent. She is said to have fully regained her health. Next.—The E. M. Gleaner.

Micrococcus Intereriginis Rossbach.

Max Meyer, M. D., Ph. D., of New York has, after a series of experiments, which were published in the New York Medical Journal, succeeded in isolating and studying the development of the coccus, and the pezuliarities of the coccus which produces the disease known as erythema intertrigo.

The germs grew readily on nutrient gelatin, glucose gelatin, agar, milk and potato, and retained its virulence to the tenth generation.

The cocci are ærobic, have no flagella or spores, present no independent motion, and may heap together and form short, chain-like threads. They grow best at bodily temperature, and are destroyed at 70° C. and below 10° C. The take all the aniline stains, especially methylene blue, gentian violet and fuchsine, and they discolorize slightly after Gram's method.

Removal of Intestine.

Dr. Montprofit, in Revue d. Chir., reports a case of a very large irreducible inguinal hernia in a man aged 42 years, in which, on operating for radical cure, he found he had to deal with a large mass of both large and small intestine adherent on all sides. As it was impossible to liberate the hernial contents, and also to reduce the mass into the abdominal cavity, the author decided on resecting the protruded portion of the intestine. The removed mass, the weight of which was a little more than three pounds and ten ounces, consisted of a portion of the small intestine measuring seven feet six inches, and about thirty-two inches of the large intestine. It was made up of the ileum, the cecum, the ascending colon and the right half of the transverse colon. The separated ends of the intestinal canal were closed by a double suture, and the communication re-established by lateral anastomosis. The patient made a good recovery, and when last seen by the author was in a satisfactory condition, although unable thoroughly to digest a meat diet.

R Ex. conii fl.,
Ex. hyoseyami fl...aa m vij
Chloral hydrastis....gr. x
Aquæ.....ad f 3j

M. Ft. haustus. Sig., to be taken at a single dose and repeated as required.—Madigan.

"Early to bed and early to rise does very well with preachers and guys, but makes a man miss all the fun till he dies and joins the old stiffs that are up in the skies. Go to bed when you please, and lie at your ease, and you'll die just the same from a Latin disease."—Gillard's Medical Journal.

For Acute Vomiting.

R	Acidi carbolicigr. xvj
	Cocaine hydrochloratis gr. iij
	Glycerinif 3 ss
	Aquæf § jl

M. Sig. In teaspoonful doses until effect is produced. Give before rising in vomiting of pregnancy.—West Medical Review.

Urticaria.

Mr. Skinner, pharmacist to the Great Northern Hospital, recommends the following formula for allaying the itching, burning sensation of urticaria:

B.	Liquoris hamamelidis 3ij
	Salis maris 3 ss
	Aq. dest

To be applied freely.

He also speaks highly of the followlowing cold cream:

- 19 4 5	
R	Adipis benzoinat
	Ceræ albæ
	Cetaceij
	Boracis3ss
	Glycerini3j
	Aq. coleniensis
-T	erapeutic Gazette.

Spontaneous Healing of Tinea Tonsurans.

Dr. Balzer reports a case of tinea of the scalp, the patch being about the size of a silver dollar, which had been treated by chrysophanic acid, tincture iodine and other remedies for months

without any result. The patient was attacked by typhoid fever of a mild type. There was abundant loss of hair during convalescence. When the hair began to grow in, the patch became covered by normal hair in which, on repeated examination, no fungi were found.—The Post Graduate.

Here is Dr. Walton's definition of a homeopathic physician—and it is, perhaps, as good as Dr. Walton's: "A homeopathic physician is a composite of all that is good in homeopathy and all that is good in any practice of medicine." If he can't cure you send for the priest,—The Homeopathic Recorder.

We would advise them to send for an eclectic. Perhaps they would have no use for the priest.

Seat Worms.

R Acidi salicylici, Sodii boratis, aa 388 Aq., Oj

S. Sig. Warm and inject into the bowel. Reduce one-half in all parts for a child.—Penn. Med. Jour.

M. C. Price, M. D., in the *Medical Summary*. recommends the following for asthma:

R Oxalic acid, 388
Inf. camellia, 3vj
Syr. aurant. cort., 3ij

M. Sig. Teaspoonful every hour.

Bovinine for Phthisis.

Dr. J. H. A. Matte, North Adams, Mass., writes: A favorite way of using Bovinine for my consumptive patients has been to combine rich milk, old whisky and Bovinine in the following proportions: Milk five parts, whisky one to two parts, Bovinine one part; mix well the milk and whisky, adding the Bovinine last. Begin with frequent small doses, pushing up the quantity as seems desirable for each case, but advising that neither this nor any food be taken within two hours of the regular time of meals—Medical Summary.

Kill the Rats.

It is to be hoped that the bubonic plague will not find a lodgment in this country, and feel sure we it will not, if the officers of the marine-hospital service can prevent it. There certainly is no imminent danger of its doing so, but that is no reason for being blind to or denying its possibility. The maxim, "In time of peace prepare for war," is as applicable to sanitary as to military operations, and when a pestilence rages in one part of the globe, the people of the rest of the world should put themselves in a state of defense against it by every means that an intelligent foresight can provide. There is our immense coast line and other borders, and it is pretty certain that all immigrants to the United States dc not come through ports of entry. In the case of the Chinese this is somewhat notorious. Some infected Oriental may thus find entrance to the country and thus transmit the disease to others of his race. If this were all, the pest might be stamped out by isolation and quarantine, but where human beings contract it, the ubiquitous rats and mice also become effected with it, and they can neither be isolated or quarantined. They tend to spread the pestilence further and further.

Now, human beings must not be killed but quarantined; rats, which can not be quarantined, may and ought to be killed. If we had the bubonic plague with us, war would immediately be waged against the rodents. Once they were infested, however, they might disseminate faster than they could be destroyed. The destruction of these vermin should not be deferred until the danger is present. This period of peace is the best time to inaugurate a warfare against them. It may be done, we think, without causing public alarm, and there are no superstitions to overcome here as in India.

The extermination of rats is not quite so easy a matter as that of mice. Any simple trap, persistently used, will keep a house free from mice; but when rats infest a neighborhood, they must be trapped in such a way that their fate does not become known to their fellows, otherwise the catching process will be a very slow one. Poison is sometimes effective, but will occa sionally kill poultry and other animals and, moreover, the stench from decomposing bodies in inaccessible places is frequently intolerable. Surely it is incumbent upon boards of health to study the subject of the extermination of rats and to promulgate measures for the destruction of these rodents, thus placing the country in a sound state of defense against the invasion of the dreaded foe.—Ed. in N. Y. Med. Jour.

Timely Topics.

Dr Woodbridge's Abortive Treatment for Typhoid Fever.

"Dr Woodbridge recommends that on the appearance of the earliest symptoms of typhoid fever or any pathological condition in which a general or intestinal antiseptic or eliminant is indicated, the treatment to begin with the following:

One tablet of the above formula should be given every fifteen minutes during the first twenty four hours, and in larger doses during the second twenty-four hours, if found necessary, so that during this and the succeeding twenty-four hours there may be secured five or six full and free evacuations of the bowels during each of these periods. On the third or fourth day, the following treatment should be begun:

 R No. 2. Podophyllum Resin.. 1-960 gr.

 Mercurous Chloride.1-16 "

 Guaiacol Carbonate. 1-4 "

 Menthol...........1-16 "

 Thymol............1-16 "

 Eucalyptol..........1-16 "

One tablet to be given every hour or two.

R No. 1, as well as R No. 2, should be given very freely at first, gradually reducing the frequency of the dose, the object being to gradually reduce the number of movements of the bowels until the temperature has dropped to normal, when the movements should be only one or two a day.

Should symptoms of ptyalism manifest themselves, the treatment should be promptly discontinued for a day or two, sodium or potassium chlorate prescribed, returning as soon as possible to & No. 1 or & No. 2. About the fourth or fifth day the treatment with & No. 3 should be begun:

R No. 3. Guaiacol Carbonate...3 grs.

Thymol......1 "

Menthol.....½ "

Eucalyptol......5 m

One capsule every 3 or 4 hours, alternating with R No. 1 or R No. 2.

During all the course of treatment the patient should wash down the medicine with large quantities of distilled or sterilized water, or in case it is indicated, some good laxative or diuretic mineral water applicable to the case. It is claimed that if this treatment is begun early nothing more will be required, and if carefully and intelligently carried out will rarely fail to abort typhoid fever.

Nausea of Pregnancy.

"I generally use Boroglyceride in cases of threatened abortion, and usually with good results. The physiological results of this drug is to produce a free watery discharge from the vagina. In the case of nausea in pregnant women, I use Boroglyceride till the os is soft, and from this simple measure obtain very good results."

The addition of from one to five drops of Tincture of Gelsemium to each dose of Elixir Pinus Compositus with Codeine increases its value when cough is accompanied by coryza.

THE WM. S. MERRELL CHEMICAL Co.

College, Alumni, Personal

Dr. K. Schimizer, '99, is Vice President of the Eye and Ear Hospital at Osaka, Japan.

Dr. B. N. Childs, 95, who has been practicing in Arizona since he graduated, visited our office recently.

Dr. J. A. Fritz, '95, who is located in Dimond, Alameda county, visited us this month.

Dr. L. C. H. Kylberg, '93, and Miss Josephine Jansson were united in marriage by the Rev. Mr. Nealander of the First Evangelical Lutheran church on February 14, 1900, in this city. The Sunday evening previous the doctor was tendered a banquet in commemoration of abandoning bohemian life. Music and mirth, song and jest were abundantly interspersed with-? After a tour of the State the dector and his wife will return to his home at West Point, Calaveras county, where the doctor enjoys a large and lucrative practice. The college faculty was represented by Prs. Hunsaker and Logan.

Dr. E. G. Hall, 98, has taken charge of the Tuesday morning eye, ear and nose clinic.

Professor Logen delivered a very interesting lecture, March 15th, on the subject of "Specific Medicines, Normal Tinctures and Fluid Extracts."

Dr. M. Schirman of Baitimore, Md., presented the library of the California Medical College an antique relic of ancient surgical literature, written by Dr. Adolph Leopold Richter of Friederich

Wilhelm's Institute of Berlin, and published by Theodore Christ Friedr. Ensila in 1828. It contains lithographs of the appliances that our forefathers used in reducing fractures, dislocations, and some of them are in use today. But a glance at this valuable relic shows the advance that surgery has made in nearly one century.

The Merry Microbe.

Little Miss Muffett
Sat on a tuffett,
Eating of curds and whey;
A microbe espied her
And slipped down beside her,
And she had influenza next day.

-Exchange.

* *

A story is told of a late Dublin doctor, famous for his skill and also his great love of money. He had a constant and enriching patient in an old shopkeeper on Dame street. This old lady was terribly rheumatic and unable to leave her sofa. During the doctor's visit she kept a £1 note in her hand, which duly went in Dr. C.'s pocket. One morning he found her lying dead on the sofa. Sighing deeply, the doctor approached and, taking her hand in his, he saw the fingers closed on his fee. "Poor thing," he said, as he poceted it, "sensible to the last."

* *

Professor (at last lecture of the year—The examination papers are now in the hands of the printer. Are there any questions to be asked?

Voice (from the rear)—Who's the printer?—Yale Record.

CALIFORNIA MEDICAL JOURNAL.

Published by the California Medical College.

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EXPRESSION IS ESSENTIAL TO GROWTH. WE COEDIALLY INVITE ALL ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS WHO WOULD KEEP ABREAST WITH THE TIMES TO MAKE FREQUENT USE OF OUR COLUMNS.

To insure accuracy, employ the typewriter when possible. Otherwise prepare manuscript with care, re-writing when necessary; be kindly thoughtful of the Editor and compositor, and do your own drudgery—time is money.

This JOURNAL will be issued on the first day of the month.

Let all communications be addressed and money orders be made payable to the

CALIFORNIA MEDICAL JOURNAL,

1422 Folsom Street,

San Francisco,

California

Editorial.

Meeting of the State Society.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the State Society will be held in College Hall on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 22d, 23d and 24th of May, and all who are interested in the success of our school are expected to be present.

The world moves, and we must move along in the procession, at the head of the column, if we do our duty. We reap what we sow. We gain what we deserve, and our future will be what we make it.

We shall have an interesting program and such a meeting as no eclectic should miss.

The following have been appointed

SPECIAL NOTICE

Something for Nothing.

If you receive this as a sample copy, consider it an invitation to subscribe. To NEW subscribers we make the following offer:

Send us \$1.50 and we will date your subscription from July 1st, 1900, giving you two months, May and June, FREE.

to the different sections, and we feel they will do their whole duty:

Section I.—Practice of Medicine: President, N. W. Williams, M. D., Traver; Secretary, E. H. Mercer, M. D., San Francisco.

Section II—Materia Medica: President, John Fearn, M. D., Oakland; Secretary, W. F. Gates, M, D., Oroville.

Section III.—Surgery: President, H. W. Hunsaker, M. D., San Francisco; Secretary, A. N. Couture, M. D., Auburn.

Section IV.—Obstetrics: President, F. G. Fay, M. D., Sacramento; Secretary, C. H. Wheeler, M. D., Sissons.

Section V.—Gynecology: President, J. B. Mitchell, M. D., San Francisco; Secretary, H. J. Ring, M. D., Ferndale. Section VI.—Pediatrics: President, A. E. Scott, M. D., San Francisco; Secretary, J. Stark, M. D., Oakland.

Section VII.—Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngology: President, J. C. Bainbridge, M. D., Santa Barbara; Secretary, G. E. Hall, M. D., Palo Alto.

Section VIII. — Electro - therapy: President, W. M. Mason, M. D., Lodi; Secretary, G. Henrikson, M. D., Sacramento. D. Maclean, M. D., Pres.

B. Stetson, M. D., Secretary.

Aseptic and Antiseptic.

A considerable discussion and diversity of opinion has arisen of late as to the application of the terms aseptic and antiseptic as referred to a receptacle for medicaments.

Of course, the meaning of words, and especially those relative to medicine, may become perverted and applied to a number of things or conditions not really within its true signification.

The word, aseptic, gives little room for discussion, for anything that is free from micro-organisms or other morbific agents that would produce a septic or unclean condition, can be said to be aseptic, no matter whether it be a container or receptacle, or the substance or thing contained.

The greatest difference has grown out of the use of the word antiseptic, as applied to a receptacle rendered sterile, or aseptic, before being filled with a substance also rendered aseptic.

The claim has been made that a collapsible tube, first sterilized and then filled with an antiseptic medicament

which had also been sterilized, is of itself an antiseptic

From the etymology of the word we would conclude that any agent, chemical or otherwise, which played an active part in the destruction or prevention of septic or putrefactive processes, is an antiseptic; therefore, a collapsible tube, as it plays only a passive role in the prevention of septic changes, by exclusion, as it were, can not be really considered in the light of an antiseptic.

The Wave of Progress.

The great wave of prosperity and progress which has made itself so manifest in all departments of trade, art and science in this, the closing year of the nineteenth century, has also been markedly felt in the world of medicine,

Each day, each week and month sees new fields of research opened up to the student of medicine, and the great advances made in medicine and surgery this year are almost astounding.

This is manifest by the great increase of literature upon these subjects.

Never before have so many valuable aids to the practice of medicine been brought to the physician's hands in the way of books, journals and fine pharmaceutical products.

The eclectic school has also received its share of this marked advance and prosperity, for the adherents of these principles are growing greatly in numbers and prestige day by day; and the time is not far distant when our influence will be felt to a far greater extent than it is to-day.

"In unity is strength." Make our local, state and national societies successful, and we shall be more successful. Support our colleges and journals, and thus strengthen our cause.

Erratum.

In our last issue appeared a very interesting article, entitled "The Irony of Fate," for which Dr. G. Henrikson of Sacramento was given credit as author, but now the doctor informs us that he is not the responsible party, he having sent it to us as Secretary of the Sacramento Valley Medical Society, before which body the paper was read.

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Attention, Physicians and Druggists

FOR SALE.

One of the best paying businesses in San Francisco. Good practice and drug business combined. Established ten years; price moderate; owner leaving the State. For particulars apply to Journal office.

Special Enquiry.

The California Medical College has been teaching students for twenty years, and we are desirous of making a record of the success or failure of its graduates. We ask each graduate to send to the Dean a personal history of his position, medical, social and political. D. Maclean, M. D., Dean,

710 Van Ness Ave.

Gorrespondence.

Our Advertisers Are Unanimous.

St. Louis, Feb. 15, 1900.

Eds. Journal—Dear Sirs: There may be some difference in opinion as to the beginning of the twentieth century, but advertisers in your excellent publication are unanimous, we believe, in appreciation of the advantages derived from its pages. This affords us an opportunity to congratulate you in the early morning of the year.

Trusting that when high-noon arrives the golden treasury may be yours, we beg to remain cordially and sincerely yours,

THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEM. Co. Frank A. Ruf, Prest. and Treas.

Publisher's Notes.

Announcement.

The Scudder Brothers Company of Cincinnati announce that it has undertaken the publication of the "Annual of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery." Volume 8, to embrace the years 1897 and 1898, will be ready in May, and will be sold at the reduced price of \$2 net. This volume will be edited by Dr. Stevens. Volume 9, to embrace the years 1899 and 1900, under the editorial management of Dr. J. K. Scudder, will be ready early in December next. Orders for Volume 8 can be sent now to the editor of this Journal, which will receive prompt attention.

Any of our subscribers who have one

or more of the previous volumes, or who may desire to possess a set complete, can obtain the previous volumes at \$2 each, or \$16 for the entire set of nine volumes, on easy monthly payments—\$2 down and \$2 per month.

Lac Bismuthi cum Pepsino, Worden.

Doctor, did you ever prescribe elixir bismuth and pepsin? Did you ever get the results expected? Do you know why you were disappointed? The preparation is both physiologically and chemically incompatible. We suggest you look into the merits of Lac Bismuthi cum Pepsino, Worden. Here you have a formula properly exhibiting the medicinal effects of both preparations. In prescribing, do not forget to specify "Worden's," nor to order the preparation given in plenty of water. Try it in a vexatious case of vomiting during pregnancy.

The Proper Treatment of Headaches.

J. Stewart Norwell, M. B., C. M., B. Sc., House Surgeon in Royal Infirmary, Edinburg, Scotland, in an original article written especially for *Medical Reprints*, London, Eng., reports a number of cases of headache successfully treated, and terminates his article in the following language:

"One could multiply similar cases, but these will suffice to illustrate the effects of 'Five-grain Antikamnia Tablets' in the treatment of various headaches, and to warrant the following conclusions I have reached with regard to their use, viz.:

- "(a) They are a specific for almost every kind of headache.
- "(b) They act with wonderful rapidity.
 - "(c) The dosage is convenient.
- "(d) The dangerous after-effects so commonly attendant on the use of other coal-tar analgesics are entirely absent.
- "(e) They can, therefore, be safely put into the hands of patients for use without personal supervision.
- "(f) They can be easily taken, being practically tasteless."

Tablets Irisin Comp. [WATERHOUSE.]

THE IDEAL HEPATIC STIMULANT.

Ŗ	Irisingr.	1-10
	Podophyllingr.	1-10
	Nux vomicagr.	1-10

This formula has been put up several dealers, and has come into the daily use of hundreds of physicians. They are very valuable in either acute or chronic diseases, where atony of the stomach, liver and upper bowels is a ruling condition. These tablets are small, weighing less than one grain, and being compressed by a power machine, are smooth and as easy to take as a pill, while the price is much less.

Put up in nickel-plated screw-top bottles containing 100 tablets; price, 20 cents.

For Chaffing in Children.

B	Salo-Sedatus3j
	Subnitrate of bismuth3ij
	Corn starch

M. Apply to the tender and raw

parts, after making perfectly dry. Apply as often as the child requires drying. This will speedily relieve the burning pain and hasten a healing process. It has no equal for chaffing.

N. W. Mallery, the genial instrument dealer, has just received a large invoice of Allison Tables, and reports a good and increasing demand for the same.

Bromidia in the Treatment of Epilepsy.

The New Albany Medical Journal for November, 1898, contains an article on "Epilepsy Treated by the Use of Bromidia," by T. Edward Converse, M. D., of Louisville, Ky., which, after discussing the medicines chiefly relied upon in the treatment of that disease, and giving the needful hygienic measures in considerable detail, concludes by referring to "the question often raised: How long will the patient have to keep up the treatment?" If the bromides are given, they should be continued for at least two years after the last convulsion, or if combined with the chloral hydrate in the form of bromidia a year and a half is sufficient in most cases. If the patient is having several attacks during the day, a teaspoonful of bromidia after the attack and repeated in an hour will abort the next attack; but, as a rule, one teaspoonful will be sufficient.—Sanitarium, April, 1899.

Uterine Derangements.

I have used Aletris Cordial in my practice for over a year, and to say that I am pleased with it does not nearly express the degree of my satisfaction. Aletris Cordial fills a long felt want with me. Symptoms attending uterine derangements have always been perplexing to physicians, but with this remedy vanishes as dew before the rising sun. L. M. McLendon, M. D.,

Georgiana, Ala.

The Waterhouse Pharmacy Company wish to call your attention to their special offer in the advertisement to be found in another column.

For Sale.

An established, paying drug business well located on the business street of one of our bay towns. For particulars enquire at this office.

Toledo, O., Nov. 6, 1894.

Robinson Thermal Bath Cabinet fills a long felt want, as it is a most valuable adjunct in the practice of medicine. Every physician should know the value of an alcohol sweat bath.

> ALBERT F. McVety, M. D., M. C. R. S. Eng., F. O. S. Edin.

Sanmetto in Enuresis Nocturna,

While visiting my nephew in Illinois last Christmas he told me his little girl, six years old, had always "wet the bed" at night, and asked me, "What shall I do for it?" I procured three ounces of Sanmetto—all the druggist had at the time. The second night she missed, and has had but three nightly emissions in two weeks. He

wrote me last week; "We consider her cured, but shall keep an original bottle on hand to use if necessary." I have uniformly good results from prescribing Sanmetto in kidney and bladder complaints. T. T. Hubbard, M. D.,

Saginaw, Mich.

Mr. J. I. Fellows, 48 Vesey street, New York, has issued a very interesting little pamphlet entitled, "The Test of Time and Experience," in which are graphically described the symptoms and conditions calling for the use of his Syrup of Hypophosphites, together with the results which may be expected from the same.

Book Hotes.

Venereal Diseases, Their Complications and Sequelæ, by Edward L. Keyes, A. M., M. D., and Chas. H. Chetwood, M. D.; one volume 8vo; extra muslin, \$2.75 net; New York, William Wood & Co.

Dr. Keyes' previous book on this subject is probably as well known as any other medical work ever published in The present volume has America. been written primarily to supply the medical student with a complete, yet concise, text book on this important subject. Exhaustive discussion has purposely been avoided, and the constant endeavor has been to present in condensed and easily assimilated form, the outlines of the science, together with the conclusions and treatment accepted to-day.

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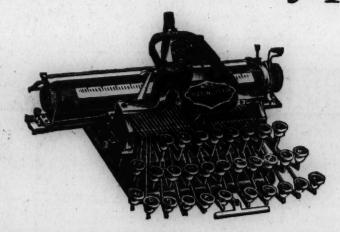
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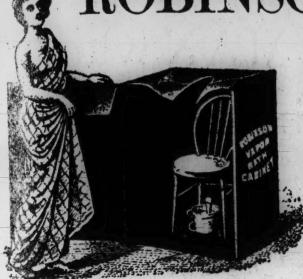
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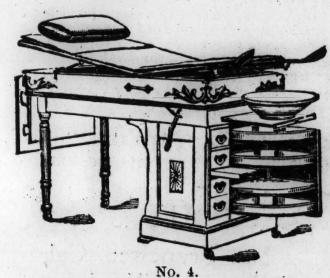
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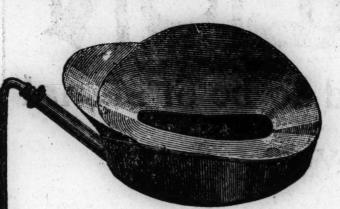
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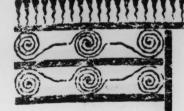
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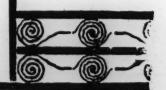
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